

27363. Misbranding of Rozel Douche Powder. U. S. v. 73 Packages of Rozen [Rozel] Douche Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39038. Sample no. 37402-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On February 5, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 73 packages of Rozel Douche Powder at Syracuse, N. Y., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1936, by the Rozel Laboratories from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, sodium chloride, ammonium alum, with small proportions of phenol and menthol.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, "For inflammations, irritations, leucorrhea, * * * and conditions in which an astringent wash is indicated. * * * for inflammation For Feminine Hygiene", borne on the package label, were false and fraudulent.

On March 31, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27364. Misbranding of Cadum Ointment. U. S. v. 139 Tins of Cadum Ointment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39048. Sample no. 13723-C.)

The circular accompanying this product contained false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims. The article contained more zinc oxide and less sulphur than declared on the label.

On February 6, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 139 tins of Cadum Ointment at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 20, 1936, by the Block Drug Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. It was labeled: "Cadum Ointment Made in America by the Omega Chemical Co., New York."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of zinc oxide (20.4 percent), sulphur (4.6 percent), salicylic acid, and oil of cade in a petrolatum and wax base.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Zinc Oxide 13.25%, Sulfur 8.98%", borne on the tin and the carton, was false and misleading when applied to an article containing less [correctly, more] than 13.25 percent of zinc and less than 8.98 percent of sulphur.

The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements in foreign languages, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, "Eczema-Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Wounds, Inflammation, Skin Diseases, Ulcers of the Skin, Injuries of the Skin, Boils, Irritating Hemorrhoids, Diseases of the Scalp in Children", printed in a circular contained in the packages, were false and fraudulent.

On April 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27365. Misbranding of Verified Magnesia Dental Cream. U. S. v. 288 Packages of Verified Magnesia Dental Cream. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39089. Sample no. 32027-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects. It also conveyed the misleading impression that the article was essentially a preparation of magnesia and had been examined and approved by some branch of the United States Government, whereas it contained but a small amount of magnesia and had not been approved by the Government.

On February 18, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 288 packages of Verified Magnesia Dental Cream at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 21, 1937, by the American Co., from

Memphis, Tenn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. It was labeled in part: "Verified Magnesia Dental Cream The Verified Products Co. New York."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of calcium carbonate (83.1 percent), magnesium oxide (approximately 2 percent), glycerin, saccharin, soap, starch, oil of peppermint, and water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements (carton and tube) "Magnesia Dental Cream", (carton only) "Combination of Aromatic Constituents with Dental Magnesia", were false and misleading when applied to an article that contained a large amount of calcium carbonate and a relatively small amount of magnesia; it was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements "Evidence Of Purity Institute Of Industrial Research Laboratories Washington, D. C. Report—I have just completed a comprehensive analysis of this product and the assay shows that it conforms to the highest standard of efficiency and in my opinion it meets every desire in a perfect cream. Subscribed and sworn to before me G Elmer Flather Notary Public H. C. Fuller In Charge—Div. of Food and Drugs", were misleading since they created the impression that the article had been tested and approved by some branch of the United States Government; whereas it had not. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements, "helps prevent decay. A triumph in mouth, teeth and gum prophylaxis", borne on the carton labels, were statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects and were false and fraudulent.

On April 8, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27366. Misbranding of Sasa Scalp and Skin Aid. U. S. v. 65 Bottles and 656 Bottles of Sasa Scalp and Skin Aid. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39107. Sample no. 28303-C.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On March 12, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of sixty-five 8-ounce bottles and 656 16-ounce bottles of Sasa Scalp and Skin Aid at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 3, November 9, and November 30, 1936, by Sasa Distributors, Sasa Prod., and Sasa Dist. Co., from Portland, Oreg., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample showed that it consisted essentially of water and alcohol with small quantities of borax, arsenic, caramel, and oil of cinnamon.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, (shipping carton) "Dandruff Falling Hair—Eczema Itchy Scalp" and (bottle) "Treatment for Dandruff Falling Hair Eczema and Itchy Scalp Dandruff Falling Hair Itchy Scalp. * * * Eczema—of the scalp or skin anywhere. Apply Sasa twice each day", regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent.

On April 1, 1937, no claimants having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27367. Misbranding of Uriseptin. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of Uriseptin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39108. Sample no. 33401-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On or about February 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of Uriseptin at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 1936, by the Gardner Laboratories from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted of methenamine, water, glycerin, extracts of plant materials, including corn silk, and small amounts of alcohol and salts of sodium, potassium, and lithium.